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Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 2

Political affairs

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* A/63/50.



Overall orientation

2.1 The overall objective of the programme is to maintain international peace and security by assisting States involved in disputes or conflict to resolve their differences peacefully, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions emanating from the General Assembly and the Security Council, wherever possible, by preventing conflicts from arising through preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, through expansion of the United Nations range of partnerships with regional and subregional organizations. The direction of the programme is provided in the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the mandates of the Security Council, which has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Within the Secretariat, substantive responsibility for the programme is vested in the Department of Political Affairs.

2.2 The strategy in meeting the programme's objectives is designed around eight subprogrammes, which include the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, the Peacebuilding Support Office and the United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

2.3 The activities to be implemented relate to early warning; preventive diplomacy; peacemaking and post-conflict peacebuilding; electoral assistance; the provision of substantive support to policymaking organs, such as the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; and the role of the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process. Those activities constitute the core functions of the Department of Political Affairs and together represent interdependent and complementary components of a comprehensive conflict-prevention, conflict-management and peacebuilding approach.

2.4 The Department will continue to strive to reinforce the capacity of the international community for preventive diplomacy, good offices and non-military measures to prevent disputes from escalating into conflicts, as well as to resolve conflicts that have erupted, while fully respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Member States and the principles of non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State as well as respecting the principles of consent, which is an essential element for the success of such efforts. The Department will also endeavour to enhance its capacity with regard to the political aspects of peacebuilding, as approved by the relevant intergovernmental bodies.

2.5 The Department of Political Affairs will continue to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and with other relevant departments within the Secretariat in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on the subject of terrorism.

2.6 Special attention will also be given to incorporating a gender perspective into the work of the programme, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

2.7 The Peacebuilding Support Office will continue to support the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in all its substantive aspects, and to oversee the operation of the Peacebuilding Fund. In addition to those mandated responsibilities, the office will advise the Secretary-General on strategic peacebuilding options in post-conflict countries, including long-term perspectives, review progress towards peacebuilding goals and the interlinkages between political, security, humanitarian and development initiatives linked to definitive recovery and continue to perform a convening role in ensuring that the United Nations system as a whole is developing appropriate capacities, which requires extensive interaction with United Nations departments as well as agencies, funds and programmes in an effort to support the implementation of coherent peacebuilding strategies and a coordinated and coherent approach of the United Nations to peacebuilding.

2.8 The United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory has been established by the General Assembly to serve as a record, in documentary form, of the damage caused to all natural and legal persons concerned as a result of the construction of the wall by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/17, an Office for the Register of Damage has been set up at the United Nations Office at Vienna as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly operating under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General and responsible for the establishment and comprehensive maintenance of the Register of Damage.

Subprogramme 1

Prevention, control and resolution of conflicts

Objective of the Organization: To maintain international peace and security through prevention, control and resolution of conflicts by peaceful means.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capability of the international community to identify and prevent conflict situations	(a) 100 per cent response to all requests of Member States and regional organizations for preventive action
(b) Strengthened capacity of the international community to address conflict situations	(b) Number of good offices efforts to address conflict situations
(c) Maintenance of the peace process on track	(c) (i) Number of initiatives in support of peace processes (ii) Number of projects to support peace consolidation efforts

Strategy

2.9 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the regional divisions and the Policy, Partnerships and Mediation Support Division. In order to attain the objective of this subprogramme, the Department will promote a more effective and cohesive response to help prevent, mitigate, manage and resolve

conflicts and to address peace consolidation challenges facing countries emerging from crisis or conflict by: (a) responding in a timely manner to new and potential conflict situations; (b) providing timely and accurate information, analysis and policy options; (c) formulating recommendations on measures that could be undertaken by the United Nations system; (d) making available and providing substantive and technical support to the Secretary-General's good offices aimed at facilitating the peaceful settlement of complex situations in various regions, including through formal mediation where appropriate; (e) enhancing capacity for cooperation with regional and subregional organizations; (f) providing substantive support and guidance to special political missions; (g) strengthening the Department's capacity and expertise in order to address more effectively peace and security challenges; (h) undertaking research on peace consolidation issues and best practices by the United Nations system in this area; and (i) developing coherent strategies for preventive diplomacy and post-conflict peace consolidation, linking diplomatic, security, humanitarian and developmental efforts by the United Nations system and other international and regional actors. To this end, the Department of Political Affairs will work closely with other relevant parts of the United Nations system.

Subprogramme 2

Electoral assistance

Objective of the Organization: To render electoral assistance to Member States, at their request and in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, through the provision of the technical and advisory support necessary for holding periodic and fair elections.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicator of achievement
Enhanced capacity of Member States requesting assistance to organize periodic and credible elections	Number of electoral processes showing qualitative improvements as a result of United Nations assistance and support

Strategy

2.10 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Electoral Assistance Division, which provides the leading role in all United Nations electoral assistance activities. To achieve the objective of the subprogramme, the Electoral Assistance Division will provide international expertise, through its newly computerized roster, in a timely, coordinated and effective manner for the organization and conduct of electoral processes to requesting Member States, including key guidance and support in the context of peace negotiations, peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions. The Division will assess the conditions and the needs for the holding of credible elections in the requesting countries. On the basis of those assessments, the Division will formulate strategic responses and provide guidance on their execution, including technical cooperation and expert advice on the establishment and enhancement of electoral management bodies. In doing so, it will establish partnerships with national and international bodies within and outside the United Nations system. The Division will also provide guidelines to

support the work of the Organization in the electoral field, including guidance on the establishment of electoral components in peace operations. It will develop and disseminate electoral information and best practices and endeavour to ensure that a consistently high quality of technical and policy advice is delivered throughout the Organization. The Division, in compliance with resolutions of the General Assembly or the Security Council, will support United Nations electoral observers when deployed.

Subprogramme 3 Security Council affairs

Objective of the Organization: To facilitate the deliberations and effective decision-making by the Security Council and its subsidiary organs.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Meetings conducted in a timely and procedurally correct manner	(a) Degree of satisfaction expressed by members of the Security Council, as well as the wider United Nations membership, with the services provided by the Security Council Affairs Division
(b) Improved access to information relating to the work of the Security Council and its subsidiary organs	(b) (i) Increased number of pages viewed of the online <i>Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council</i> (ii) Increased number of visits to the Security Council home page
(c) Decisions of the Security Council and its subsidiary organs requiring substantive support by the subprogramme are implemented	(c) (i) Monitoring mechanisms under Security Council sanctions committees are established within the time frame stipulated by Security Council resolutions (ii) Missions of the Security Council and its subsidiary organs are carried out within the time frame stipulated by the relevant organ

Strategy

2.11 Responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Security Council Affairs Division, which will provide advice and substantive services to the Security Council and its subsidiary organs, particularly the sanctions committees and the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), informal working groups and the Military Staff Committee. Advice and substantive services will be provided through the timely issuance of parliamentary documentation and communications; effective coordination of meetings; provision of guidance to the Council, its subsidiary bodies and the wider United Nations membership in accordance with the Charter, the Council's provisional rules of procedure, Council decisions and past practice; provision of

substantive administrative support to expert monitoring groups and panels; planning and organization of missions by members of the Council and chairpersons of its subsidiary organs; research and analysis, including with respect to current and past practice of the Council, as well as the implementation, effectiveness and impact of mandatory measures or sanctions imposed by the Council; advocacy and advice regarding the design and implementation of "targeted" sanctions; and provision of familiarization sessions for new members of the Council with respect to the evolving procedure, practice and working methods of the Council and its subsidiary organs, particularly the sanctions committees.

Subprogramme 4 Decolonization

Objective of the Organization: To promote the decolonization process in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly for the 16 remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to bring about the complete eradication of colonialism.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicator of achievement
The Special Committee and the General Assembly will be able to carry out their decolonization mandates and make progress in the decolonization process of the 16 remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories	100 per cent of parliamentary documents are submitted within deadlines

Strategy

2.12 Responsibility for the subprogramme lies with the Decolonization Unit, which will provide support to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as well as to the General Assembly. The issues related to decolonization are guided by the Charter, as well as by the principles of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV) and other relevant Assembly resolutions.

2.13 The Special Committee and the General Assembly will continue to examine the situation with regard to political, economic and social developments in all territories that have not yet exercised their right to self-determination and to seek suitable means to implement the Declaration in accordance with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the Assembly. The Committee will continue to improve cooperation with the administering Powers at all stages of the decolonization process. It will examine the views of the representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It will also organize its regional annual seminars in the Caribbean and the Pacific, as well as visiting missions to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Moreover, the Committee will continue to enlist worldwide support for decolonization and formulate proposals with respect to the issues on its agenda and report thereon to the Assembly.

2.14 In support of the above-mentioned legislative bodies, especially the Special Committee, advice and substantive assistance will be provided to the Committee, including: in its deliberations on the situation in the remaining 16 Non-Self-Governing Territories at the annual sessions; during the preparation and conduct of its seminars held alternately in the Caribbean and the Pacific; during visiting missions; and in any other activity carried out to implement the mandated programme of work of the Committee. Assistance will also be provided in improving the Committee's cooperation with the administering Powers, maintaining contacts with the representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and developing relations with the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system aimed at achieving further progress in decolonization and bringing a complete end to colonialism. Supportive actions will include closely following the developments in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, conducting research and preparing working papers, reports and analytical and briefing materials. In addition, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, information material, including publications and audio and visual programmes related to decolonization, will be prepared and disseminated to a wide audience, with a view to increasing the awareness of the international community with regard to the decolonization issues as well as in mobilizing international support for the achievement of the complete eradication of colonialism.

Subprogramme 5 **Question of Palestine**

Objective of the Organization: To enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
Through the work of the Division for Palestinian Rights, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People will generate heightened international awareness of the question of Palestine, as well as international support for the rights of the Palestinian people and the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	(i) Sustained level of dialogue, engagement and support on the part of the international community for the programme's objectives (ii) Continued involvement of civil society organizations in support of the Committee's and United Nations efforts towards a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine (iii) Increased international awareness of the United Nations policies and activities on the question of Palestine as indicated by the growing number of documents of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, and relevant information materials on the "question of Palestine" website accessed by users worldwide

Strategy

2.15 Substantive responsibility for implementing the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Palestinian Rights. The question of Palestine was first considered by the

General Assembly in 1947. By its resolution 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. Substantive and secretariat support will be provided to the Committee in its deliberations and its annual programmes of work, which focus on promoting a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions, as well as the full and effective implementation of the Israeli-Palestinian agreements. A negotiated settlement is expected to resolve all outstanding issues. Supportive action by the United Nations will continue until all aspects of the question of Palestine are resolved in a satisfactory manner in accordance with international legitimacy. Assistance will also be provided to the Committee in mobilizing international support and assistance for the Palestinian people, including technical cooperation, such as an annual training programme for officials of the Palestinian Authority. Under the auspices of the Committee, thematic international meetings and conferences will be convened to increase awareness of the various aspects of the question of Palestine and to promote dialogue among the parties concerned, including Governments, intergovernmental organizations, entities of the United Nations system and civil society organizations, and concerted action in support of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. In addition, and for the same purposes, under the guidance of the Committee, informational materials and resources on the question of Palestine will be developed and updated, including publications, the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine and the United Nations website.

Subprogramme 6

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process

Objective of the Organization: To advance the Middle East peace process towards a comprehensive, just and lasting peace.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Participants will re-engage in taking parallel steps towards a lasting peace

(a) Increased frequency of negotiations between parties involved in the conflict

(b) Mobilization of resources for improving the socio-economic conditions of the Palestinian people

(b) The level of resources made available for improving the socio-economic conditions of the Palestinian people is maintained

(c) Coordinated response to the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian people

(c) The number of joint projects and activities carried out by United Nations system organizations

Strategy

2.16 The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process was established in accordance with resolution 48/213, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure the coordinated work of the United Nations system for an adequate response to the needs of the Palestinian people and to mobilize financial, technical, and economic assistance, and with resolution 49/88, in which the Assembly welcomed the appointment of the Special Coordinator. The Special Coordinator serves as the United Nations focal point for the Middle East

peace process, including the socio-economic aspects of the peace process and related United Nations development assistance for Jordan, Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and the Syrian Arab Republic.

2.17 The Special Coordinator, through exploration with relevant actors, will develop ways to support the Middle East peace process and provide a coordinated United Nations response to the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian people. This will include responding to requests from negotiating parties and Member States for assistance related to the diplomatic and socio-economic aspects of the peace process. The Special Coordinator will also develop and provide recommendations on diplomatic, legal, socio-economic and security issues as part of United Nations diplomatic input to the Middle East talks and related consultations, in close coordination with relevant United Nations agencies and programmes. The Special Coordinator will continue to play a leading role in both formal and informal coordination mechanisms and will provide political and humanitarian guidance and support to United Nations agencies and programmes. Greater focus will be given to the linkage between the political processes and the social and economic situation that underpins and strengthens these processes.

Subprogramme 7 Peacebuilding Support Office

Objective of the Organization: To assist post-conflict countries to live in sustained peace, in particular to enable the Governments of countries emerging from conflict to perform the basic functions of providing security and protecting and ensuring the safety of individuals and property, to promote economic growth and the rule of law, to restore basic services, to establish effective, democratic and functional institutions of Government and to avoid relapsing into conflict.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Efficient support of the work of the Peacebuilding Commission	(a) (i) Number of reports provided for the weekly meetings of the Chair and Vice-Chairs of the Commission (ii) Number of reports prepared for the country-specific meetings and the Organization Committee
(b) Effective mobilization and allocation of resources for the Peacebuilding Fund	(b) (i) Number of countries that have pledged and number of countries that have contributed to the Peacebuilding Fund (ii) Timely disbursement through projects of approved allocation
(c) Progress towards integrated peacebuilding strategies and improved coordination of peacebuilding activities with the United Nations system	(c) (i) Number of countries for which integrated peacebuilding strategies are developed (ii) Number of United Nations agencies participating in the development of integrated peacebuilding strategies for countries under consideration by the Peacebuilding Fund

Strategy

2.18 The Peacebuilding Support Office supports the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in all its substantive aspects, and oversees the operation of the Peacebuilding Fund.

2.19 The support provided by the Peacebuilding Support Office to the Commission include setting the overall calendar and workplan, preparing planning, management and advisory documentation, liaising with the field offices and Headquarters departments for the preparation of substantive documentation, preparing the substantive aspects of Commission meetings and participating in interdepartmental discussions on peacebuilding. Moreover, the Peacebuilding Support Office has the responsibility for planning and managing the field visits by members of the Peacebuilding Commission. The Office is also working with outside entities, donors and institutions on substantive peacebuilding-related events in order to ensure that the Commission receives appropriate advice and support from entities outside the United Nations system.

2.20 Moreover, the Office advises the Secretary-General on strategic peacebuilding options in post-conflict countries, including long-term perspectives, and reviews progress made towards the achievement of peacebuilding goals. The Office also advises the Secretary-General on the relationship between political, security, humanitarian and development initiatives linked to "definitive recovery". It performs a convening role to ensure that the United Nations system as a whole is responding in a coherent manner to peacebuilding efforts in countries emerging from conflict. This function requires extensive interaction with United Nations departments, agencies, funds and programmes in an effort to support the implementation of coherent peacebuilding strategies and a coordinated and coherent approach of the United Nations to peacebuilding. As a practical expression of this effort, the Peacebuilding Support Office convenes the Senior Policy Group on peacebuilding, which brings together representatives of relevant departments/offices at the level of Assistant Secretary-General and the Peacebuilding Contact Group at the working level. The Office also participates in various interdepartmental committees to ensure the full involvement of the operational arms of the United Nations, including the funds and programmes.

2.21 The addition of new countries to be considered by the Commission would result in the increased workload for the Peacebuilding Support Office, including preparing substantive inputs for meetings of the Commission; gathering and analysing information on new members under the consideration of the Commission, providing inputs to the planning process for peacebuilding activities; working with lead departments, United Nations field presences and others; and conducting best practices analysis and developing policy guidance, as appropriate.

2.22 The work of the Commission and the Office will be guided by the mandates given to it by the General Assembly and the Security Council in its resolutions 60/180 and 1645 (2005) respectively:

- (a) To propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery;
- (b) To help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and sustained investment over the medium to longer term;

(c) To extend the period of attention by the international community to post-conflict situations.

Subprogramme 8

United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Objective of the Organization: To establish and maintain a Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution ES-10/17.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
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Progressive registration of damage claims and maintenance of the Register of Damage	(i) Number of affected natural and legal persons informed about the possibility of and requirements for filing a damage claim for registration (ii) Number of damage claims received and processed by the Office of the Register of Damage (iii) Number of damage claims registered by the Board based on established objective criteria defined in rules and regulations
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Strategy

2.23 The Office of the Register of Damage will remain active for the duration of the registration process. The establishment of the Register itself is a continuous process, which will most likely take several years, given the thousands of potential claims and the continued construction of the Wall, which may result in new damage claims. The Register of Damage will include both print and electronic versions of the claims, which will be safeguarded at the Office of the Register of Damage. The Office will be responsible for the administration of a community outreach programme to inform the Palestinian public about the possibility of and requirements for filing a damage claim for registration. To that end, the Office will, with the assistance of relevant experts, continue working with local focal points and carry out training and capacity-building. The Office of the Register of Damage will be responsible for maintaining the archive of the Register of Damage both in paper form and electronically.

Legislative mandates**Subprogramme 1****Prevention, control and resolution of conflicts**

Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 99

General Assembly resolutions

47/120 A An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters

47/120 B An Agenda for Peace

52/12 A and B Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform

57/5 Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

57/26 Prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes

57/296 Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

57/157 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

57/298 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

57/337 Prevention of armed conflict

59/310 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

60/1 2005 World Summit Outcome

60/4 Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations

60/25 Observer status for the Latin American Integration Association in the General Assembly

60/26 Observer status for the Common Fund for Commodities in the General Assembly

60/27 Observer status for the Hague Conference on Private International Law in the General Assembly

60/28 Observer status for the Ibero-American Conference in the General Assembly

60/114 Question of Western Sahara

60/185 Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

- 60/260 Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide
- 60/283 Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide: detailed report
- 60/285 The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan
- 60/288 The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
- 61/4 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization
- 61/5 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization
- 61/6 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union
- 61/7 Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie
- 61/12 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
- 61/13 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe
- 61/14 Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States
- 61/28 The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts
- 61/40 Measures to eliminate international terrorism
- 61/42 Observer status for the OPEC Fund for International Development in the General Assembly
- 61/43 Observer status for the Indian Ocean Commission in the General Assembly
- 61/44 Observer status for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the General Assembly
- 61/46 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- 61/47 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

- 61/48 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum
- 61/49 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference
- 61/50 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
- 61/51 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community
- 61/53 Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe
- 61/101 Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region
- 61/223 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries
- 61/224 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
- 61/230 Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
- 61/232 Situation of human rights in Myanmar
- 61/259 Observer status for the Islamic Development Bank Group in the General Assembly
- 61/269 High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace
- 61/293 Prevention of armed conflict
- 61/294 Zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic
- 61/296 Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
- 62/3 Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba
- 62/7 Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies
- 62/79 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community
- 62/83 Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine
- 62/84 Jerusalem

- 62/85 **The Syrian Golan**
- 62/102 **Assistance to Palestine refugees**
- 62/105 **Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues**
- 62/179 **New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support**
- 62/222 **Situation of human rights in Myanmar**

Security Council resolutions

- 1196 (1998) **Importance of strengthening the effectiveness of arms embargoes in Africa**
- 1197 (1998) **Support for regional and subregional initiatives on Africa and the strengthening of coordination between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the area of conflict prevention and maintenance of peace**
- 1208 (1998) **Maintenance of the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in Africa**
- 1209 (1998) **Stemming the illicit arms flows to and in Africa**
- 1318 (2000) **Declaration on ensuring an effective role for the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa**
- 1325 (2000) **Women, Peace and Security**
- 1366 (2001) **Prevention of armed conflict**
- 1612 (2005) **Children and armed conflict**
- 1631 (2005) **Cooperation with regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security**
- 1645 and 1646 (2005) **Post-conflict peacebuilding**
- 1673 (2006) **Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**
- 1674 (2006) **Protection of civilians in armed conflict**
- 1699 (2006) **General issues related to sanctions**
- 1787 (2007) **Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts**

Subprogramme 2 Electoral assistance

- 62/150 Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

Subprogramme 3 Security Council Affairs

Charter of the United Nations, in particular Articles 1, 7, 12 (2), 15, 24, 28, 29, 30, 45, 46, 47 and 50

General Assembly resolutions

- 686 (VII) Ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available
- 62/69 Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
- 62/225 Pattern of conferences

Security Council resolutions

Resolutions and decisions pertaining to the establishment and mandates of subsidiary organs created by the Council under the terms of Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, including resolutions 751 (1992), 1132 (1997), 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1518 (2003), 1521 (2003), 1533 (2004), 1540 (2004), 1572 (2004), 1591 (2005) and 1636 (2005).

Subprogramme 4 Decolonization

General Assembly resolutions

- 1514 (XV) Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
- 1541 (XV) Principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 e of the Charter
- 1654 (XVI) The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
- 2621 (XXV) Programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

- 58/316 Further measures for the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (annex, sect. D, para. 4 (b), Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas))
- 60/120 Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism
- 62/112 Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations
- 62/113 Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories
- 62/114 Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
- 62/115 Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
- 62/116 Question of Western Sahara
- 62/117 Question of New Caledonia
- 62/118 Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands
- A. General
- B. Individual Territories
- 62/119 Dissemination of information on decolonization
- 62/120 Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
- 62/121 Question of Tokelau

General Assembly decision

- 62/523 Observer status for the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf in the General Assembly

Subprogramme 5
Question of Palestine

General Assembly resolutions

- 3376 (XXX) Question of Palestine
- 32/40 B Question of Palestine

- 34/65 D Question of Palestine
- 38/58 B Question of Palestine
- 46/74 B Question of Palestine
- 62/80 Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
- 62/81 Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

Subprogramme 6

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process

General Assembly resolutions

- 49/88 Middle East peace process
- 62/93 Assistance to the Palestinian people

Subprogramme 7

Peacebuilding Support Office

General Assembly resolutions

- 60/180 The Peacebuilding Commission
- 60/261 Election of seven members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission
- 60/287 The Peacebuilding Fund

Security Council resolutions

- 1645 (2005) Post-conflict peacebuilding

Subprogramme 8

United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

General Assembly resolutions

- ES-10/17 Establishment of the United Nations Register of Damage caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory: resolution